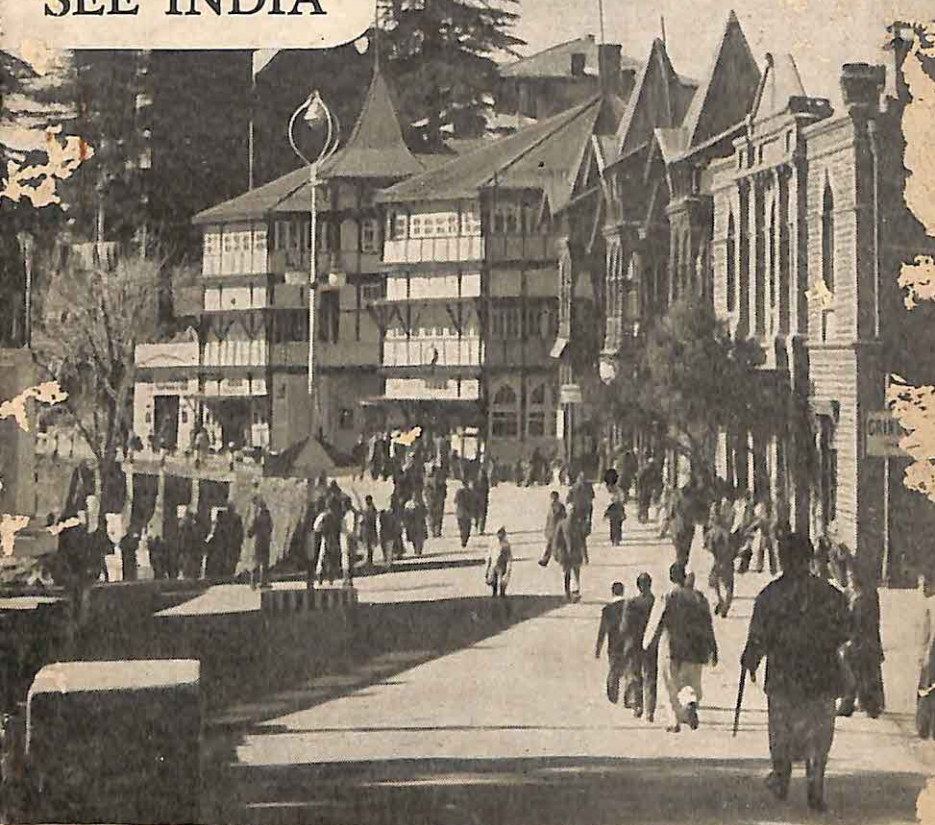


SEE INDIA



The Mall, Simla

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SIMLA

August 1955

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15 cents

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SIMLA



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Issued on behalf of
THE TOURIST DIVISION
Ministry of Transport



Skiers on way to Chini Bungalow

THE SIMLA HILLS

The best known and the most frequented of all the hill-stations in the north is Simla, the former summer capital of the Government of India. It is situated on several small spurs of the lower Himalayas at a height of nearly 7,000 feet above sea level.

Travelling overnight from Delhi, one wakes up early in the morning at Kalka to catch the first glimpse of the mighty mountains. From Kalka, a little train, puffing rapidly, as though it were out of breath, climbs slowly up twisting and turning round the hills in corkscrew fashion. After about 60 miles, it steams into Simla. The rail track passes through 20 small stations and 103 tunnels covering a distance of about 5 miles.

Travelling by train, one often sees the motor road close by; the road suddenly swings into view, runs alongside of the track for a while and is as suddenly lost to view again. It wends its way round hair-pin bends with towering crags on one side and sheer precipices on the other. Over large stretches of the road, the gradient is low and the car climbs unnoticed and without effort. The journey by road takes a little over

three hours—two hours less than by train. Yet another way of travelling to Simla is by rail motor and the journey takes just under four hours. One is then spared the tedium and the smoke of the train journey.

KASAULI

During the nineteenth century a number of small hill-stations sprang up on either side of the Kalka-Simla road where hundreds of officers and soldiers sought refuge from the heat of the plains. The better known among these are Kasauli, Sabathu, Dugshahi, and Solan, and at one time, they were all cantonments.

Kasauli, the prettiest among them, is situated at a distance of about 23 miles by a motor road from Kalka, 6,322 feet above sea level. By motor it is only 190 miles from Delhi. It lies on the crest of a hill overlooking the valley of Kalka and the plains of the Punjab. Kasauli is neither gay nor exciting; it is merely charming and quiet—an ideal place for those in search of peace and relaxation. It commands views of varying scenery; from the Monkey Point, one sees, through the summer haze, the vast plains lying below and the Sutlej looks like a bright coiled serpent. Turning round, one beholds the snow-covered peaks of Dhauladhar beyond Simla. At Kasauli, one never suffers from a feeling of being hemmed in; the wide open spaces full of fresh air give a feeling of release to the city-dweller used to living in a box-like flat. One of Kasauli's main attractions is its numerous walks. A trip to the neighbouring villages is enchant-

ing and refreshing and some visitors even walk from Kalka to Kasauli by the old bridle-road—a stiff climb of nine miles.

Like most of the other stations in the Simla hills, Kasauli is a little over a hundred years old; its first bungalow was probably built in 1841. Soldiers who have been stationed at Kasauli ever since have largely contributed to its atmosphere of discipline.

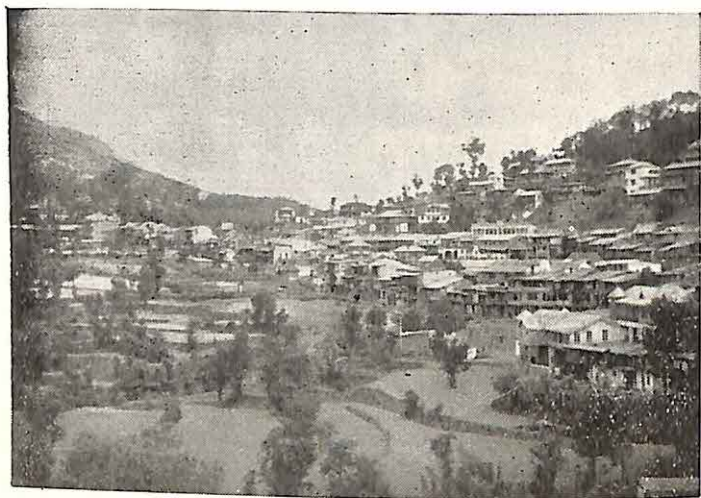
For years Kasauli has been a centre of scientific research. In India, the first Pasteur Institute for anti-rabic treatment was set up there in August 1900. Later, the Central Research Institute, which manufactures vaccines and sera for typhoid, cholera and smallpox, and antidotes for snake-bite, and a food laboratory were also established. The buildings of the Institute are located on the highest point in the station.

Kasauli boasts of a good hotel, a club, a charming little church and pretty houses. As the accommodation available during the summer months is limited, the intending visitor would be well advised to have rooms reserved in advance.

The Lawrence Public School for boys and girls at Sanawar is only three miles from Kasauli. Established in 1841, the school was one of the four Lawrence Schools started specially for the education of the children of European soldiers and was also required to impart military training to its students. It continues to be one of the best public schools in the country.

SABATHU AND DUGSHAHI

At a short distance from Kasauli is the old military



Solan in Himachal Pradesh

station of Sabathu where the Gurkhas built a fort early in the nineteenth century. When Englishmen first came to the Simla hills, Sabathu became the headquarters of the British Agent. However, as soon as the motor road to Simla was built, it steadily declined in importance and is now no more than a clean little cantonment. It is connected by a motor road with Dharampore.

Dugshahi, a health-resort, is perched on the spur of a hill nearly three miles from Dharampore; it has a number of military barracks and a small bazar.

SOLAN

Solan is a wayside station mid-way between Kalka

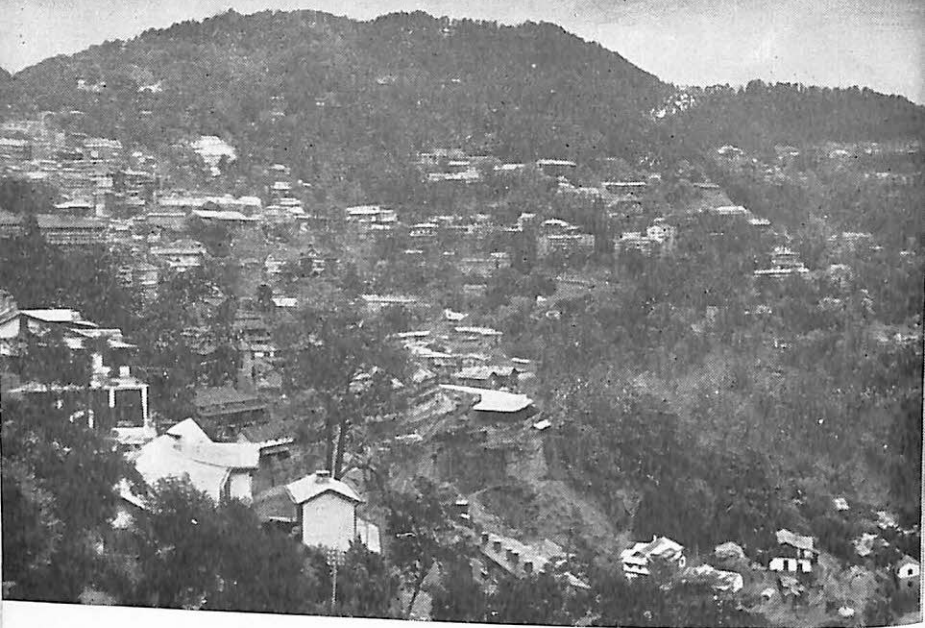
and Simla. It was at one time the headquarters of the State of Baghat. Solan is situated at a height of 4,900 feet above sea level and with its many houses and comfortable dak bungalow, it is a town of considerable importance in the Simla hills. Now, it is also the seat of East Punjab University. The famous Solan brewery, where beer is made, is also to be found here. Restaurants on the roadside offer a variety of refreshments to the traveller. From Solan to Khandaghat (from here a road branches off to Chail, the summer capital of the Rajpramukh of Pepsu), the road traverses fairly level ground and ascends deeply above Sabathu. After passing under the cliffs of Tara Devi, it reaches Simla.

SIMLA

With its red-roofed cottages, magnificent public buildings, comfortable hotels lying one above the other and overlooked by the towering Jakhu (8,048 feet), Simla presents a picturesque sight.

The Mall, Simla's shopping centre, caters for the most fastidious of buyers. There are several first-class hotels which arrange cabaret, variety shows and ball-room dancing. The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club stages a number of plays during the season. Furthermore, Simla has a number of picture-houses which show Indian and English films.

Simla is hardly 125 years old; initially chosen as a sanatorium for invalid European officers, it soon developed into an official town and became the summer capital of the Government of India. Lord Amherst was



Simla, a popular hill-station

the first Governor-General to visit it in 1825, and since then the town has grown in size and prestige. In 1871, it also became the summer seat of the Punjab Government. After 1947, Simla became the capital of the Punjab; recently, the State capital was shifted to Chandigarh. The hill-station, however, still continues to be the capital of the Himachal Pradesh Government. Though the town still wears an official look, there have always been two sides to the life in Simla : the social and the official.

A long walk in Simla leaves a trail of happy



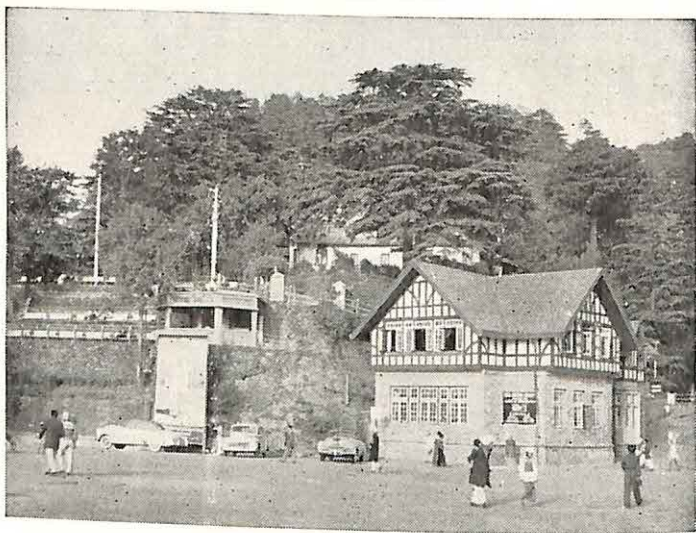
The Annandale Racecourse, Simla Hills

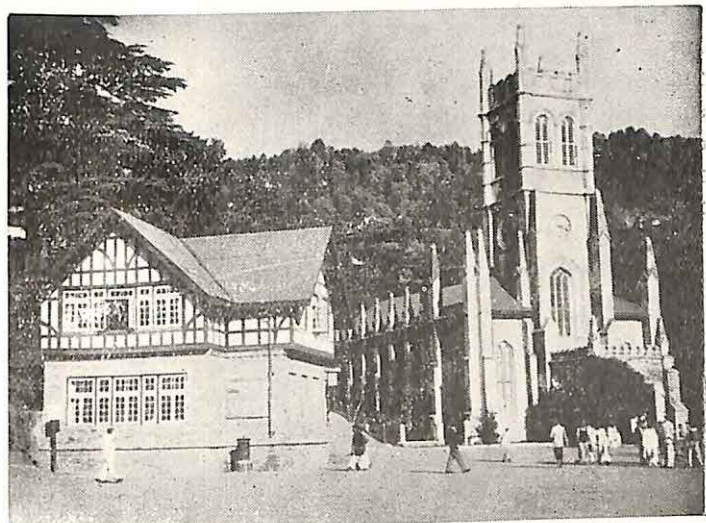
memories of pines, firs which the visitor assiduously preserves through the years. Very often, subjective experience becomes inextricably blended with pines or firs or a rock of fantastic shape. One can never recall the incident without also remembering the scenery. A climb, early in the morning, to the summit of Jakhu, which literally towers over Simla, is rewarded with the glorious spectacle of the sun rising over the eternal snows. At the top of Jakhu is an old temple, guarded by an army of monkeys. Below lie thousands of houses dotting the hills and dales.

About a mile below the Ridge is Annandale, a small plateau in the valley with a remarkably flat race-course. Horse-racing, though not as popular as before, still provides fun for enthusiasts. Just below Annandale is Glen, a wooded ravine with delightful grassy slopes and a rivulet flows through it. During the summer months, the Glen is a popular spot for picnics.

Simla is charming the year round. In spring, the giant rhododendrons covered with clusters of rich crimson blossoms brighten the landscape. With the advent of summer, the hillside becomes a veritable blaze of colour. When the monsoon breaks, the clouds literally

The Ridge, Simla





The century old Catholic Church of Simla

fill the valley. A strong wind scatters this gaseous mantle and once more the valley fills the vision. It is fascinating to see a tiny wisp of a cloud break away and rise to return to the heaven from which it emanates. On its homeward journey, it lingers to rub shoulders with the trees, the mountain slopes and even you, if you are about. In the winter, men, women and children with the pink of effusive health on their cheeks wade through the snow-covered roads. The winter is perhaps Simla's most exhilarating season. Children and grown-ups bring out their toboggans and go whizzing down the frozen snow-paths in an ecstasy of delight.

Simla offers amenities for a variety of sports : riding in Jakhu, tennis and squash at the Club, racing, cricket and soccer at Annandale, and golf at Naldera. In winter there is skating, sledging and skiing. The Himachal Winter Sports Club was started recently and a skiing run has been laid near Chini Bungalow about ten miles from Simla.

Only six miles from the Ridge lies the beautiful suburb of Mashobra which is an ideal week-end resort for hikers. During May and June, when the roads are hot and dusty, the thick pine and oak forests of Mashobra afford cool and refreshing shelter. In addition to a number of cottages in Mashobra, there is a rest house at Criagnano; permission to occupy it has to be obtained from the Water Works Engineer at Simla. Eight miles beyond Mashobra is Naldera with its famous golf course, surrounded by forests of deodar.

Naldera has a comfortable rest house on the edge of the forest and a small hut houses the Golf Club. If the visitor has some time to spare he can easily go down to the hot sulphur springs or *Tatta Pani* on the banks of the Sutlej. He might also visit the Chaba reservoir from where Simla receives its supply of electricity. On a moonlit night it is quite a common sight to see people boating on the placid waters of Chaba.

Mashobra is a small plateau surrounded by lofty mountains. A sparkling stream of ice-cold water flows through a crevice in the mountain. A fair is held there every year in the middle of May, when *paharis* from the neighbouring villages foregather, and after transacting the day's business, give themselves up to

merriment. Their gala dress, silver ornaments and their bright eyes, rather like almonds in shape, lend colour and animation to the Sipi fair.

Among other picnic spots may be mentioned Tara Devi (6,053 feet), the headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association, the Chadwick Falls near Summer Hill, and Prospect Hill.

CHAIL

Chail is the summer headquarters of the Rajpramukh of Pepsu. Lying on a ridge covered with thick forests it is connected with Simla by an almost level fair-weather motor road which passes along the Chini Bungalow and joins the Hindustan-Tibet road near Kufri Bazar. Chail is a delightful little hill-station with its numerous places, a small bazar and a beautiful club. Its cricket pitch, fringed by stately chinars, is perhaps the highest in the world. Chail has a lavishly furnished State guest house; permission to stay in it can be obtained from the Estate Officer, Pepsu, Patiala. There is a regular bus service between Kalka and Chail *via* Kandaghat.

HINDUSTAN-TIBET ROAD

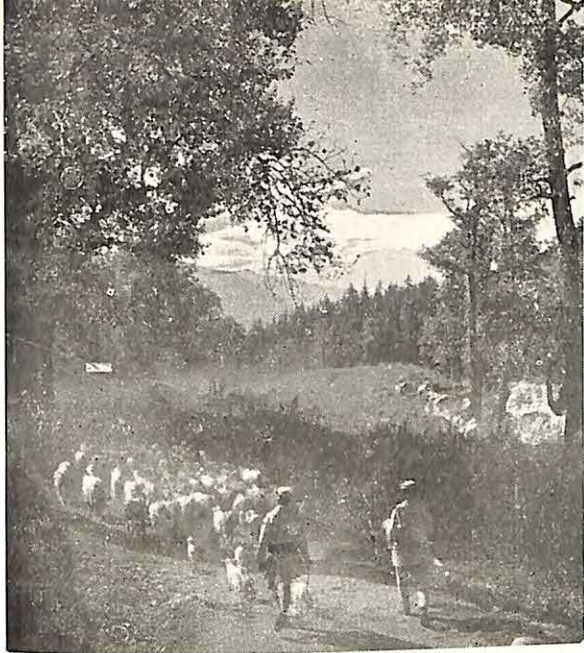
For those who wish to explore the beauties of the inner Himalayas, Simla is a very convenient starting point. A fascinating trek lies along the Hindustan-Tibet road beyond Narkanda and Rampur to Chini. One can motor to Narkanda from Simla by a road which passes through dense woods of pine and cedar. Lying at a height of 9,000 ft., Narkanda is 39 miles from Simla

and has a dak bungalow for the use of visitors. It affords a magnificent view of the snow-covered peaks of the inner Himalayas. On a clear day one may even see the towering peak of Kailash in the background. Visitors to Narkanda should make it a point to climb the Hatu Peak (10,300 feet), which affords a splendid panoramic view of the plains below and the surrounding mountains.

From Narkanda, the Hindustan-Tibet road forks out into two, the upper road passing through Bagi, Khadralla, Bhali and Sarahan, while the lower one passes through Thanedar (Kotgarh), with its famous apple orchards, Nirath, Rampur, the old capital of Bushahr State and joins the upper road at Sarahan.

It is difficult to imagine more gorgeous forest scenery than the one which greets the visitor on the upper link of the road. Khadralla, Sungri, Bahli, Taklesh and Daranghati are some of the stages on this 68-mile route running along the watershed of the Jamuna and Sutlej. The region offers endless opportunities for hiking and sport. On the other side of the watershed lies the fertile Pabar valley with the Pabar river flowing through its circuitous course. Both Rohru, a picturesque little town, and Chirgaon are famous centres for trout fishing. All along the upper portion of the road there are well-equipped rest houses and dak bungalows at intervals of ten to twelve miles.

The lower link of the road beyond Sarahan leads to Chini, the heart of Kinar Desh, at a height of 10,000 feet. This road is difficult and rugged. Chini, which



The Gaddies
of Kulu

marks the end of journey, is 140 miles from Simla and lies in the prettiest part of the Himalyas. This remote Himalayan village, with nearly 100 acres of level ground, its terraced gardens planted with vines, apples and various other fruit trees, affords magnificent views of the great Himalayan peaks of Jistingrug, Raldang and Kailash. It has most of the amenities of modern life—a hospital, a post office and a school. The more adventurous among the visitors can, however, go right up to Shipki Pass on the Indo-Tibetan border. As Kinar lies beyond the range of the monsoons, the best time to make the trip to Chini would be between August and October. The Baspa Valley in Kinar, well

known for trout fishing, is nearby. Tourists who intend visiting Chini should contact the Director of Public Relations for the Himachal Pradesh Government at Simla for all the necessary information and permission to occupy the rest houses on this route.

SIMLA TO KULU

Narkanda is also connected with Kulu via Anni. Luri and the Jalori Pass (16,000 feet), by one of the most picturesque routes. The distance from Narkanda to Aut can be traversed in about seven days by easy marches. The journey can also be undertaken by a jeep during fair weather and all along the route there are dak bungalows with *chaukidars* at different stages.

Kulu has also been connected with Simla by a fair-weather motorable road through Bilaspur and Mandi—a distance of 144 miles. There is a regular bus service on this route and one can reach Kulu in a day by car or jeep.

The forests in the Simla hills are full of big and small game. In the higher region one finds pink deer, goral, barking deer and sambar, etc., while fowls, partridges and pheasants are to be found practically everywhere. A special licence for *shikar* should, however, be obtained at Simla.

SIMLA

I. General

- (a) Population—46,150.
- (b) Altitude—7,235 ft.
- (c) Climate—March to June—Summer season. The temperature is rarely excessive and the climate is extremely relaxing. The nights are always cold and and it is never hot in the shade.
Temperature—
Maximum—56.4°F.
Minimum—46.0°F.
July to September: Rainy season. The air is at first cool and refreshing, but after a month or so it becomes overcharged with moisture and the hills are constantly enveloped in a steamy mist.
October to November: The air is gloriously crisp and invigorating.
December to February: Winter season. Snow and sleet.
- (d) Annual rainfall—63.59 ins.
- (e) Season—April-June and September-November.
- (f) Clothing: Summer—Light woollen or flannel.
Winter—Heavy woollen.

II. Communications and Transport

Delhi to Kalka by rail and from Kalka to Simla by rail or road.

Fare from Delhi to Simla

Air-conditioned class from Delhi to Kalka	Rs.	31	12	0
Rail car from Kalka to Simla	"	33	8	0
Second class from Delhi to Simla	"	36	12	0
Inter class from Delhi to Simla	"	22	4	0
Third class from Delhi to Simla	"	12	9	0

Buses and cars

Buses and cars are available near railway station, Kalka, and at the bus stand, Cart Road, Simla.

Fares

By Car—

Front seat Rs. 11-8 plus As. 15-3 (tax).
Back seat Rs. 9 plus As. 12 (tax).
Full car Rs. 38-8 plus (tax).
Reservation per seat As. 8.
Reservation per car Rs. 2.

By Bus—

Upper class seat Rs. 5-4 plus As. 7 (tax).

Lower class seat Rs. 3-8 plus As. 4-9 (tax).

Reservation fee annas four per upper class seat and annas two per lower class seat.

SIMLA TO MANDI—MOTORABLE ROAD—101 MILES

The Simla-Mandi road leads to Kulu *via* Bilaspur. Regular buses of Himachal Government Transport ply on this road. For guide service and details of timings, the Tourist Bureau, the Mall, Simla may be contacted.

Rest Houses exist at Namol (42 miles), Bilaspur (56 miles), Dehar (73 miles), Sundernagar (85 miles) and at Mandi.

Applications for permits to stay in P.W.D., Rest Houses should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Simla-4, Himachal Pradesh, and for Forest Rest Houses to the Divisional Forest Officer, Upper Bushahar Division, P.O. Rampur, Bushahar (Himachal Pradesh).

III. Accommodation

Cecil Hotel: Rates—

Single room—Rs. 18 to Rs. 25 per head per day.

Double room—Rs. 26 to Rs. 35 for two per day.

Clarke's Hotel: Rates—

Single room—Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 per head per day.

Double room—Rs. 26 to Rs. 35 for two per day.

Grand Hotel: Rates—

Single room—Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 11-8 per head per day.

Double room—Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 29-8 for two per day.

IV. Recreation

(a) Clubs

(i) Y.M.C.A. near Ritz Cinema: billiards, badminton, chess, table tennis.

(ii) New Services Club near Clarke's Hotel: Casual membership fee Rs. 5 p.m.

(iii) Annandale Gymkhana at the Annandale Grounds.

(iv) Green room at the Mall.

(v) East Punjab Club at U.S. Club buildings.

(b) Skating Rink: Location—Below Rivoli Cinema.

Charges: Family—

Husband Rs. 30 for the session. Rs. 20 for half session.

- Wife Rs. 20 for the session. Rs. 15 for half session.
 Child under 15 Rs. 10 for the session. Rs. 5 for half session.
 Individual—Adult Rs. 30 for the session. Rs. 20 for half session.
- (c) Cinemas—Regal, Rivoli and Ritz.
 English shows at 5-15 p.m. daily.
 Rates—Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-8.
- (d) Riding:
 Rates—Adults Rs. 3 per hour.
 Children Rs. 1-8 per hour.
- (e) Shikar—available in the surrounding hills.
 Big game—musk deer, goral, barking deer, sambhar, etc.
 Small game—common pea fowl, red jungle fowl, wood-cock, grey, black, green and common hill partridge and pheasants.
 For licence, etc., application may be made to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Himachal Pradesh Government, Simla.

(f) Picnic Spots:

	<i>Distance from the Mall</i>
Jakoo Hill	1½ miles
Annandale	1½ "
Glen	2½ "
Sanjauli	2 "
Mashobra	6 "
Taradevi	6 "
Mahasu	8 "
Kufri	8 "

(g) Excursions:

	<i>Distance from the Mall</i>	<i>Condition of road</i>
Naldera	12 miles	Motorable
Sulphur spring (Tatta Pani or hot waters)	27 "	First 12 miles motorable and 15 miles bridle-path.
Narkanda	39 miles	Motorable
Solan	30 "	"
Sabathu	50 "	"
Kasauli	48 "	"
Chail	24 "	"
Dagshai	43 "	"

(h) Treks:

1. SIMLA TO KULU *via* JALORI PASS—121 MILES

Stage	Miles	Elevation in feet	Accommodation available	Remarks
Simla		
Narkanda	39	8,880	Dak Bungalow	
Luri	13	2,600	P.W.D. Rest House	
Ani	12	4,000	Civil Rest House	
Khanag	9	8,300	"	Cross Jalori Pass—10,000 ft.
Soja	7	8,800	"	
Banjar	9	5,000	P.W.D. Rest House	
Larji	12	3,200	Civil Rest House	
Bajaura	11	3,600	"	
Kulu	9	4,000	Dak Bungalow	

2. SIMLA TO KULU *via* RAMPUR FROM BASHLEO PASS—139 MILES

Stage	Miles	Elevation in feet	Accommodation available	Remarks
Simla		
Narkanda	39	8,880	Dak Bungalow	
Kotgarh	10			
Nirth	10	..	P.W.D. Rest House	
Rampur	13	3,300	"	
Arsu	8	5,800	"	
Sarhan	8	8,000	Civil Rest House	Cross Bashleo Pass—10,750 ft.
Bathad	8	6,900	P.W.D. Rest House	
Banjar	11	5,000		
Larji	12	3,200	Civil Rest House	
Bajaura	11	3,600	"	
Kulu	9	4,000	Dak Bungalow	

3. SIMLA TO SHIPKI (HINDUSTAN-TIBET ROAD) —203 MILES

Stage	Distance between successive stages in miles	Elevation	Accommodation
Simla	..		Hotels
Kufri	8	7,235 ft.	..
Fagu	4	8,328 ft.	P.W.D. Rest House and Dak Bungalow.
Theog	6	7,421 ft.	"
Matiana	11	7,691 ft.	"
Narkanda*	11	8,880 ft.	"
Thanedar	10	6,295 ft.	"
Nirth	9	3,600 ft.	"
Rampur	12	3,700 ft.	"
Gaura	9	6,512 ft.	"
Sarahan	9	6,713 ft.	"
Chaura	9	7,015 ft.	"
Paunda	9	7,200 ft.	"
Nichar	5	7,200 ft.	"
Wangtu	3	5,361 ft.	"
Urni	10	7,925 ft.	"
Rogi	10	9,616 ft.	"
Chini	4	9,196 ft.	"
Pangi	6	8,950 ft.	Forest Rest Room
Rarang	8	9,068 ft.	"
Jangi	6	..	"
Kanam	10	9,470 ft.	"
Poo	16	..	"
Namgia	10	9,000 ft.	"
Shipki	7

Total 203

4. UPPER OR FOREST ROAD

Narkanda	10	Dak Bungalow
Bagi	7	Forest Rest House
Khadralla	9	Dak Bungalow
Sungri	11	-do-
Bahli	10	Forest Rest House
Taklesh	7	P.W.D. Rest House
Daranghati	14	Dak Bungalow
Sarahan		
Total	68	

* Note—There is a motorable fair-weather road between Narkanda and Nirth (47 miles) via Kumarsain.

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5. NARKANDA TO SULTANPUR (KULU)

From	To	Elevation in feet	Accommodation	Country	Distance in miles
Narkanda	Luhri	2,500	G. B. Vil. on N. side of Sutlej	Descent of 6,500 ft., cross Sutlej; gra- dual descent for 5 miles; and easy ascent for 6½ m.	12½
Luhri	Ani	4,100			11½
Ani	Khanag	8,300	G. B. & Vil.	Steep ascent.	9
Khanag	Shoja	8,800	G. B.	Cross Jalori pass at 10,570 ft.	7
Shoja	Banjar	5,000	G. B. & Vil., tehsil, thana, hospital, school.	Descent all the way.	10½
Banjar	Larji	3,100	G. B.	Grand gorges of Bias, Sanij and Tirthan rivers; des- cent nearly all the way.	12
Larji	Bajaura	3,600	Bungalow, Post and Telegraph office.	Gradual ascent up Bias river.	11
Bajaura	Sultanpur	3,994	Hospital, Veterinary hospital, thana, teh- sil, Rest House and Dak Bungalow with khansama, Post and Telegraph office.	Gradual ascent up Bias river.	9

Note—G.B. = good bungalow but no khansama.

6. CHAMBA TO KILAR IN PANGI *via* SACH PASS

<i>Stage</i>	<i>Distance between successive stages</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Accommodation</i>
Chamba	12 miles	4,728 feet	P.W.D. Rest House
Masrund	9 "	4,100 "	Forest Rest House
Tisa	12 "	4,700 "	P.W.D. Rest House
Alwas	12 "	7,000 "	Forest Rest House
Sitrundi	7 "	11,500 "	Shelter only
Donei	8 "	9,500 "	P.W.D. Rest Hut
Bindra Bani	2 "	9,000 "	P.W.D. Rest House
Kilar	8 "	8,412 "	P.W.D. Rest House

7. SIMLA TO MUSSOORIE

<i>Stage</i>	<i>Elevation in feet</i>	<i>Distance between successive stages</i>	<i>Accommodation</i>
Simla	7,235	.. miles	Hotels
Fagu	3,000	12 "	Dak Bungalow
Sainj	4,400	8 "	P.W.D. Rest House
Kotkhai	5,000	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	" "
Jabbal	6,000	14 "	Dak Bungalow
Arrakot	3,650	17 "	Forest Rest House
Tiuni	3,000	9 "	" "
Kathian	6,600	12 "	" "
Mundali	8,200	12 "	" "
Deoban	9,000	12 "	" "
Chakrata	6,900	6 "	Dak Bungalow
Churani Pani	7,200	9 "	" "
Lakhwar	3,700	12 "	" "
Mussoorie	6,580	15 "	Hotels

V. Educational Institutions

1. Bhargava Municipal College.
2. Christ Church College for Girls.
3. S. R. P. C. S. D. College.
4. Bishop Cotton School.
5. Government Training College for Women.
6. Auckland House School.

7. Loreto Convent.
8. Jesus & Mary Convent.
9. St. Edwards High School.
10. Government School of Art.
11. Grammar School.
12. D. A. V. High School.
13. Government High School.
14. Portomore Girls High School.
15. Government Girls High School.
16. S. D. High School.
17. Arya Girls High School.
18. Masonic Lodge.

VI. Banks

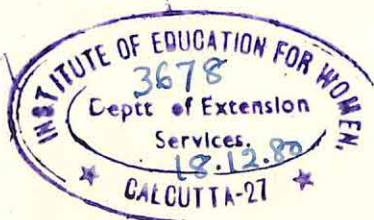
1. Imperial Bank of India.
2. Grindlays Bank Ltd.
3. Punjab National Bank Ltd.
4. Bank of Patiala Ltd.
5. Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.
6. Mahasu Co-operative Bank Ltd.
7. United Commercial Bank Ltd.

VII. Festivals and Fairs

1. Sipi Fair held in May.
2. Dussehra Fair.

VIII. Miscellaneous

Prohibition—Not in force.



For all tourist information please contact :

1. Regional Tourist Officer,
123, Queen's Road,
Churchgate, Bombay. (Tel. 32446)
2. Regional Tourist Officer,
13, Old Court House Street,
Calcutta.
3. Regional Tourist Officer,
88, Queensway, New Delhi. (Tel. 42742 & 8649)
4. Regional Tourist Officer,
35, Mount Road, Madras. (Tel. 86999)
5. Tourist Reception & Information Officer,
Government of India Tourist Office,
The Bund, Srinagar. (Tel. 54)
6. Tourist Information Officer,
15-B, The Mall, Banaras. (Tel. 189)
7. Tourist Reception & Information Officer,
16-A, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Bangalore. (Tel. 4505)
8. Tourist Reception & Information Officer,
The Mall, Agra. (Tel. 377)
9. Tourist Reception & Information Officer,
Krishna Villas, Station Road,
Aurangabad. (Tel. 17)
10. Tourist Reception & Information Officer,
Building of M/S Baily Brothers,
Ootacamund.
11. Tourist Reception & Information Officer,
The Mall, Simla. (Tel. 3311)
12. Tourist Reception & Information Officer,
Tourist Bureau Building, Chaurastha,
Darjeeling.
13. Tourist Reception & Information Officer,
Circuit House, Jaipur.
14. The Director,
Government of India Tourist Office,
19-East 49th Street,
New York-17, N.Y. (Tel. Plaza 1-0488)



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